

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

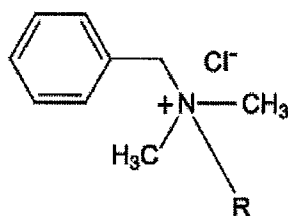
Claims 1-36. (Cancelled)

37. (New) A method for locally treating pathogen-induced disordered tissue caused by at least one of a virus, a bacteria, or a fungus, comprising:

identifying disordered tissue caused by a virus, bacteria or fungus; and

applying a treatment composition to the disordered tissue so as to form a reservoir of the treatment composition within the disordered tissue and so that the treatment composition kills at least one of viruses, bacteria or fungus before diffusing beyond the disordered tissue,

the treatment composition comprising at least one organohalide compound in a liquid carrier that includes a tissue penetrating agent for penetrating skin and the disordered tissue, the at least one organohalide compound comprising one or more of n-dialkyl methyl benzyl ammonium halide, n-alkyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium halide, a quaternary ammonium halide having an ammonium nitrogen and an alkyl radical with six to eighteen carbons bonded to the ammonium nitrogen, or benzalkonium chloride having the following chemical structure:



wherein R is an alkyl group having 8-18 carbons.

38. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the disordered tissue comprising stratum corneum and stratum spinosum, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue so that the treatment composition penetrates through the stratum corneum and forms the reservoir of treatment composition within the stratum spinosum of the disordered tissue.

39. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue by vigorously rubbing the treatment composition onto the disordered tissue.

40. (New) A method as recited in claim 39, the rubbing comprising a vigorous back and forth or rotating motion.

41. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue while compressing the disordered tissue.

42. (New) A method as recited in claim 41, the treatment composition being applied while firmly compressing the disordered tissue against at least one of bone, tooth, gum, or other tissue underlying the disordered tissue in order to assist penetration of the treatment composition into the disordered tissue.

43. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue using an applicator.

44. (New) A method as recited in claim 43, the applicator having a flat tissue contacting surface that assists in causing the treatment composition to penetrate into the disordered tissue.

45. (New) A method as recited in claim 43, the applicator having a tissue contacting surface with a size in a range of about 50% to about 200% of the size of the disordered tissue.

46. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue using a finger.

47. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue using a towellette.

48. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the treatment composition is substantially free of oils or other tissue penetration inhibiting components.

49. (New) A method as recited in claim 48, wherein the treatment composition is substantially free of menthol, thymol, eucalyptol, eugenol, camphor, hexetidine, and anethol.

50. (New) A method as recited in claim 48, wherein the treatment composition contains less than about 2% by volume of oils or other tissue penetration inhibiting components.

51. (New) A method as recited in claim 48, wherein the treatment composition contains less than about 1% by volume of oils or other tissue penetration inhibiting components.

52. (New) A method as recited in claim 48, wherein the treatment composition contains less than about 0.05% by volume of oils or other tissue penetration inhibiting components.

53. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the treatment composition is formulated and applied so as to be no longer visibly detectable on the disordered tissue within about two minutes after application of the treatment composition onto the disordered tissue.

54. (New) A method as recited in claim 53, wherein the treatment composition leaves no significant residue on a surface of the disordered tissue after penetrating into the disordered tissue.

55. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the at least one organohalide compound is comprised of benzalkonium chloride having an n-alkyl chain length that is at least one of C₁₂, C₁₄, C₁₆, or C₁₈.

56. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the liquid carrier comprising an aqueous solution of water and at least one organic solvent.

57. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the liquid carrier comprises isopropyl alcohol.

58. (New) A method as recited in claim 57, wherein the liquid carrier comprises isopropyl alcohol and water.

59. (New) A method as recited in claim 57, wherein the liquid carrier consists essentially of isopropyl alcohol and water.

60. (New) A method as recited in claim 57, wherein the liquid carrier comprises isopropyl alcohol and water, the water being in an amount ranging from about 20% to about 40% by volume of the liquid carrier.

61. A method as recited in claim 60, wherein the liquid carrier comprises isopropyl alcohol and water, the isopropyl alcohol being in an amount ranging from about 60% to about 80% by volume of the liquid carrier.

62. (New) A method as recited in claim 57, wherein the liquid carrier comprises an aqueous solution of isopropyl alcohol at a concentration of about 70% of isopropyl alcohol by volume of the carrier.

63. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the disordered tissue comprising at least one lesion caused by herpes simplex virus.

64. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the disordered tissue comprising at least one lesion caused by herpes zoster virus.

65. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the disordered tissue comprising at least one lesion caused by smallpox virus.

66. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, the disordered tissue comprising at least one lesion caused by anthrax bacteria.

67. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the disordered tissue is located on a person's lips, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue on the person's lips.

68. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the disordered tissue is located on a person's genitalia, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue on the person's genitalia.

69. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the disordered tissue is located inside a person's mouth, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue inside the person's mouth.

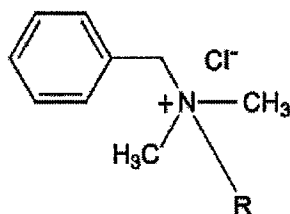
70. (New) A method as recited in claim 37, wherein the disordered tissue is located on non-oral skin of a person's body, the treatment composition being applied to the disordered tissue on the non-oral skin of the person's body.

71. (New) A method for locally treating pathogen-induced disordered tissue caused by at least one of a virus, a bacteria, or a fungus, comprising:

identifying disordered tissue caused by a virus; and

applying a treatment composition to the disordered tissue so as to form a reservoir of the treatment composition within the disordered tissue and so that the treatment composition kills at least one of viruses, bacteria or fungus before diffusing beyond the disordered tissue,

the treatment composition comprising at least one organohalide compound in a liquid carrier that includes a tissue penetrating agent for penetrating skin and the disordered tissue, the at least one organohalide compound comprising one or more of a quaternary ammonium halide having an ammonium nitrogen and an alkyl radical with six to eighteen carbons bonded to the ammonium nitrogen or benzalkonium chloride having the following chemical structure:



wherein R is an alkyl group having 8-18 carbons.